The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

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PROSPECTUS OF The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the Louisianian, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully—felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the Louisianian a *desideratum* in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the Louisianian shall be "*Republican at all times and under all circumstances*" We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

BARRETT, SEYMOUR & Co.,
STATIONERS,
PRINTERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS,
60 Camp Street,
NEW ORLEANS.

POETRY.

A GRAND OLD POEM.

Who shall judge a man from manners?
Who shall know him by his dress?
Paupers may be fit for Princes,
Princes fit for someting less;
Crumpled shirt and dirty jacket,
May beclothe the golden ore
Of the deepest thought and feeling—
Satin vests could do no more.

There are springs of crystal nectar
Ever welling out of stone;
There are purple buds and golden,
Hidden, crushed and overgrown,
God, who counts by souls, not dresses,
Loves and prospers you and me,
While He values thrones the highest
But as pebbles in the sea.

Man, upraised above his fellows,
Oft forgets his fellows then,
Masters, rulers, lords, remember
That your meanest kinds are men;
Men of honor, men of feeling,
Men, by thought, and men by fame,
Claiming equal rights to sunshine,
In a man's ennobling name.

There are foam-embroidered oceans,
There are little weed-clad rills;
There are feeble inch high saplings,
There are cedars on the hills;
God, who counts by souls, not station,
Loves and prospers you and me;
For to him all famed distinctions
Are as pebbles in the sea.

Toiling hands alone are builders
Of a nation's wealth and fame:
Titled laziness is pensioned,
Fed and fattened on the same,
By the sweat of others foreheads.
Living only to rejoice;
While the poor man's outraged freedom
Vainly lifteth up its voice.

Truth and justice are eternal,
Born with loveliness and light;
Secret wrongs shall never prosper
While there is a sunny light;
God, whose word-heard voice is singing
Boundless love to you and me,
Sinks oppression with its titles,
As the pebbles in the sea.

Commercial Relation With Africa.

DIRECT TRADE BETWEEN WILMINGTON AND LIBERIA.—INTERESTING INFORMATION BY A DELAWARE COLORED MAN.

Hon. W. S. Anderson, M. L., Speaker of the House of Representatives, of the Republic of Liberia, Africa, is on a visit to his father Mr. Daniel Anderson, Bailiff of the United States Court for the District of Delaware, who lives in New Castle County, just across Union street at the western boundary of the city. He called at the *Journal and Statesman* office on Monday in company with his father and has given us the following information.

This is my native place. When visiting the United States, if any advantages are to be gained, 'I always feel that I should like the people of this State to have the benefit of them, if possible. There is no doubt but what there are advantages in Liberia that are commercially, of great value not only to the people of Delaware but of the United States and in fact the whole commercial world. Our products are palm oil, camwood, ivory, ginger, sugar, coffee, pepper, arrowroot, chocolate, ground-peas, etc. I understand a good deal of soap is manufactured in Wilmington, and I think most of the good soaps are made from palm oil as well as are candles. This palm oil can be had on the coast of Africa at a very small cost, comparatively. The natives don't need cash. The system practiced is by barter. They will buy such things as powder, guns, brass kettles, cloths, tobacco, beads and such like. They will take such things in exchange for their products. A man who invests his money properly and who has any business tact and a slight acquaintance on the coast, is always sure of twenty-five per cent. clear of all expenses, in a very short time—a trip of four months.

We have several houses in New York and Boston that send a number of vessels out to the coast, and I have no doubt that they are doing a fine business. They have kept the business confined to themselves, and made it a point to let outsiders know little of the business on the coast. By this means, we have been deprived of intercourse, especially with the United States. We like to have commercial intercourse. English merchants have done very much. They have got the trade of the coast and so great has been the profits realized by them, that there are now thirteen steamers running along the Liberian coast from Liverpool to old Calabar. Never does one return to Liverpool without having left palm oil on the coast unshipped.

I take the Wilmington papers, in Africa. In them I have seen that great improvements have been made in Wilmington; that cotton factories and other establishments, might advantageously turn to profit some of their means in this way. I have been anxious that a Company of some kind or owner of a vessel would open commercial intercourse, so that Wilmington may get some advantages which the coast affords. As a general thing, the usual price is one hundred per cent. on all investments, of course expenses to be deducted. Very few things are sold under 100 per cent. It is also a good market for provisions, butter and flour being used. Most of the flour is from Northern mills; but some Brandywine flour has been received and it keeps as well as any flour that comes to market. I think any capitalists here who felt disposed to invest money and send out a ship, brig or barque to the coast of Africa, that there is nothing that would pay them better. I was much disappointed in learning that Capt. Stull, who was connected with one of the offices for life insurance, who had been upon the coast and knew a good deal of its advantages, had died a few weeks before my arrival. Through him I was in hopes of being able to clearly establish the matter in the minds of the people here. Some vessels come out and just simply run on the Liberian coast, which is a distance of 650 miles. A vessel can get a load in three months and return to the United States. Others run down further on the coast. The best season for a vessel to come out is from December to March. The oil trade commences to run in that time. December is always a good time of the year for a vessel to get there. There is generally a scarcity of supplies about that time—of provisions as well as of dry goods, tobacco, powder, etc. Monrovia he sea port, is five degrees north of the Equator.—*State Journal.*

BLOODSHED IN SABINE PARISH!!

THE COLORED PEOPLE ASSAULT!!

The people of Sabine Parish seem determined to keep up their reputation for lawlessness and crime against the innocent and unoffending. On Saturday Oct. 7th., several men had been drinking and gambling in a grocery in Many. They came into the street and opposite to Mr. Stille's store where twenty or thirty colored men were congregated, drew their revolvers and commenced an indiscriminate firing into the crowd, without injuring any one. The crowd ran short a distance, only three among them being armed. Three shots wars fired back at the assailants. Saturday night they returned armed, when there was a lively skimish between the parties with what result is not fully known. Sunday they broke up the church meeting, threatening to kill Rev. Minor Coleman the preacher, if he attempt to preach. They beat Jake Sibly severely with the butts of their pistols. Going to the church to carry out their threats they found it deserted. They were advised to kill every colored man who took a radical paper, and the name of such, mentioned. They also shot at an inoffensive colored boy wounding him in the hand and piercing his clothes. Monday these valiant citizen caught and outrageously beat two colored men named Warren Self and Geo. Maximilian It was also known that they badly beat Henry Presley. Wm. Lucnis was hung by the neck until he was senseless, to extort from him the names of the men, who piloted Judge Edmonstone from Many last Spring. They released Lucnis with order to appear when called for or they would kill him. Monday morning seven men went to Pat Jones' house, five miles from Many, to murder him and Morton Morris, but not finding them, broke a pistol and gun found in the house and cursed the colored people.

On Monday night Ben Armstrong accompanied by several whites, went to the house of John Fleury and asked for Jno. Jackson. He got out of bed and opened the door when he was literally riddled with bullets and instantly killed. These assassins and murderers guarded the roads towards Natchitoches to waylay their intended victims. How far they have carried their murderous designs it is impossible to learn although many colored men are reported to have been killed and beaten.

Natchitoches Parish and town are full of refugees from Sabine Parish. Homes families and crops have been left by these men, fleeing from the outlawry which rules there and in order to save their lives. A reign of terror exists and the lives of the colored people are wholly unsafe. If there is any law or power in this State to punish the guilty and protect the peaceable and law abiding citizens in their lives and property, it should now be exercised. Let Governor Warmoth use the whole extent of his executive authority to arrest and severely punish the outlaws, even if he is compelled to employ all the militia in the State for this purpose.

Sabine Parish is in a state of anarchy, law is unknown, peace, and order disregarded, life insecure and desperadoes commit any acts which blood thirsty natures may suggest. Let a stop be put to these outrages.—*Red River News.*

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON LABOR.

Mr. Wendell Phillips writes the following pithy article in last week's *Anti-Slavery Standard*. It is headed "Labor, the Creator of Wealth, is Entitled to All it Creates." The great agitator says:

The man who with his hands digs clams out of the seashore, or climbing a tree gathers apples, or one who fashions a hoe out of hard wood, is a pure, simple laborer, and is entitled to what he gets or makes. The man who makes such a hoe one day, and working with it the next day, digs twice as many clams as when he used his hands alone, is capitalist and laborer united. He works with a tool, which is capital, the result of past labor. He, too, is an honest laborer and entitled to all he gets. The man who works a week and makes ten such hoes, then joins nine less skilled men with himself, and they, the ten, share farely the product of his hoes and their toil, introduces co-operation and a just civilization—a system which seems to hold within itself every possible safeguard against misuse and to be full of the seeds of all good results. The man who, having made such a hoe, lets it to another less skilled man to dig clams, receiving an equivalent for its use, is a capitalist. Such a system has no inherent, essential injustice to it, and if it can be properly arranged and guarded serves civilization. The difficulty is to guard it from degenerating into despotism and fraud. The man who, getting possession of a thousand such hoes, sits with idle hand and no mental effort but selfish cunning, and arranges a cunning net-work of laws and corporations, banks and currency, interest and "corners," to get seven out of every ten clams that are dug, is a drone. We mean by an honest system, to starve him out and compel him to work. The man who sits in Wall street, and, by means of bank credit, buys up all the year's clams to raise the price, who, taking fifty thousand honestly earned dollars, makes a "clam digging company," bribes newspapers to lie about it, creates ten banks and locks up gold or arranges a corner to depress its stock, then buys up every share, makes ten more banks and floods the land with paper and sells out, retiring after a week of such labor with a fortune, is a thief. Such thieves of the past we propose to leave undisturbed. Our plan is to make such thieves impossible in the future.—*Daily State Journal.*

☞ In 1868 there were seventeen thousand criminals in the United States. Of these ninety-seven per cent. had never learned a trade.

NO MONEY TO INVEST IN THE SOUTH.

It is very difficult in this city to negotiate mortgage loans on any kind of Southern property. The reason of this, however, is not so much owing to the unsettled condition of political affairs in many parts of the South as some of the prominent Northern journals are fond of stating, but to the fact that money usually employed in that way can find more satisfactory and remunerative use here. It is well known that the charters of nearly all the incorporated monied institutions of this city limit the employment of the money at their disposal to investments in certain bonds, stocks, or mortgages on real estate within certain limits, generally this State. Hence, although the different sections of the country pour one continuous stream of money into the plethoric purses of the innumerable insurance and trust companies of this city, hardly a dollar of it can be so invested as to benefit in the slightest degree the section from which it comes. To persons a ta distance, reading the enigmatical financial reports in city papers which talk of millions being loaned daily, it seems as if it must be a comparatively easy matter to come here and get all that may be needed. We have had some experience in this matter, and know whereof we write when we say that no more hopeless or disheartening task awaits him, who may be sanguine enough to undertake it. A friend wished us not long since to negotiate for him a loan of fifteen thousand dollars on more than one hundred thousand dollars worth of the most valuable, unencumbered real estate in Georgia. We could hardly get any one even to talk about it. More recently another friend wished to effect a somewhat similar arrangement, based on valuable town property in Alabama, which so far has met with no encouragement. We were informed by one of the the leading real estate houses in this city that a gentleman had been trying through them to secure a loan on valuable property located in New Orleans, and although he offered a high rate of interest, and to pay that interest semi-annually in this city, he could find no one willing to let him have it. As we stated above, the cause of this is to be found in the constant and increasing demand here for money on the very best kind of real estate mortgages in this city and adjacent cities, which are mainly being built up on capital thus obtained. There is no difficulty here in buying a house for twenty thousand dollars, paying say from three to five thousand cash, and carrying the balance on mortgage at seven per cent. interest as long as the purchaser pleases. These mortgages are bought and sold as regularly by banking-houses and insurance companies as any other species of securities, and absorb largely the loanable funds of these institutions.

The direction which the use of money takes is governed no little, also, by personal considerations, business acquaintanceship and facilities for inter-communication, and the largest current of these influences has always been in this country from East to West and not from North and South. It is changing slowly, however, in this respect, and there will unquestionably be, in the altering circumstances of the Southern States, a greater tendency towards the employment of capital in the South.

No doubt the political agitation in the South influences to some extent the question of investments in Southern property, and will continue to do so until after the next Presidential election. There seems to be no help for it, and the people of the South must work under these disadvantages for a while longer. But there will come a better day, and all must keep up a stout heart till then.—*N. Y. South.*

A SHREWD observer has discovered that incivility and impertinence at hotels and restaurants are in exact proportion to the meanness and repulsiveness of the table set. Neatness and politeness, good food and pleasant manners, careful cooking and fair speech generally go together.

GREAT FIRES IN MODERN TIMES.

Norfolk, Virginia, was destroyed by fire and cannon, January 1, 1776. Property to the amount of $1,500,000 was destroyed.

Soon after New York passed into the hands of the British, September 20, 1766, 500 buildings were consumed by fire.

In 1811, December 26, the theater at Richmond was burned, in which the Governor and many leading citizens perished.

Six hundred warehouses, and property to the amount of $20,000,000, were destroyed by fire in New York, December 16, 1835.

April 27, 1838, in Charleston, S. C., 1,153 buildings were consumed, covering 145 acres of ground

April 10, 1845, in Pittsburg, 1,000 buildings were destroyed by fire. Loss, $6,000,000.

Fifteen hundred buildings were burned in Quebec, May 23, 1845, and in less than a month afterwards 1,300 more; in all two-thirds of the city.

July 19, 1845, in New York city, 302 stores and dwellings and $6,000,000 worth of property were consumed.

June 12, 1846, the whole town of Newfoundland was destroyed by fire, and 6,000 persons rendered homeless.

September 9, 1848, in Albany, 600 buildings, besides steamboats, piers, etc.; 24 acres burned over. Loss, $3,000,000.

St. Louis lost 15 blocks and 53 steamboats by fire, May 17, 1849.

July 9, 1850, in Philadelphia, 350 buildings were lost by fire, 25 persons burned, 9 drowned, 120 wounded. Loss, $1,500,000.

In San Francisco, May 3d to 5th, 1851, 2,500 buildings were burned, many lives lost, and $3,500,000 worth of property destroyed.

December 24, 1851, 35,000 volumes were destroyed by fire in our Congressional Library.

July 12, 1852, 1,200 houses were burned in Montreal.

August 25, 1854, Damariscotta, Maine, was entirely destroyed by fire. The same day more than 100 houses in Troy, New York, and a large portion of Milwaukie, Wisconsin.

October 9, 1857, a great fire occurred in Chicago; $600,000 in property destroyed.

July 4, 1865, the city of Portland, Me., was nearly destroyed by fire; ten thousand people rendered homeless; loss, $15,000,000.

February 17, 1665, the city of Charleston was almost destroyed by fire, and great quantities of military and naval stores.

THE GREAT FIRE IN LONDON.

This great fire, whose ruins covered 436 acres, extended from the Tower to the Temple Church, and from the northeast gate to Holborn bridge. It destroyed in the space of four days 89 churches, the city gates, the Royal Exchange, the customhouse, Guildhall, Sion College, and many other public buildings, besides 13,2000 houses, laying waste 400 streets. Over 200,000 people camped out after the fire in Islington and Highgate.

Concerning this fire Sir Christopher Wren built a monument with this inscription:

"This pillar was set up in perpetual remembrance of that most dreadful burning of this Protestant city, begun and carried on by ye treatchery and malice of ye Popish faction, in ye beginning of September, in ye year of our Lord, 1666, in order to ye carrying on of their horrid plot for extirpating ye Protestant religion and old English liberty, and ye introducing Popery and slavery."

This inscription was finally erased by order of the Common Council, January 26, 1831.

The Church of the Campania, Santiago, was burned December 8, 1863, and 2,000 persons perished in the flames.

It will be seen from the above that the conflagration in Chicago is the largest which has taken place in the world since the great fire in London in 1666.

In Sweden female students are now admitted to the Universities like male students, upon passing the regular examinations.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Squares	1 mo	2 mos	3 mos	6 mos	1 yr
One	$4	$7	$9	$12	$20
Two	7	9	12	20	35
Three	9	12	20	35	50
Four	15	25	35	50	70
Five	20	35	45	60	85
Six	24	42	50	70	100
1 Column.	45	80	120	175	250

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MR. GEO. E. PARIS is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1871.

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U. S. GRANT.

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☞Horatio Seymour was defeated in the election to the New York State Legislature.

☞The *Louisiana Intelligencer* is contributing its notes towards promoting the removal of the Capital from New Orleans to Baton Rouge.

WOMANS WRONGS.—Virginia Woodhull and Tennie Claflin's votes were refused at the polls in New York on Nov. 7, and Mrs. Woodhull cant quietly endure the indignity so she protests against the tyranny in a long card.

☞Hon. Harry Mahoney Representative from the parish of Plaquemines was in the city on Thursday last and paid us a welcome visit. He returned home yesterday.

☞Hon. J. R. West, United States Senator from Louisiana, has arrived in the city, where he will remain for a short time and proceed to the National Capital in time for the assembling of Congress early in December.

☞The high rates of insurance in Chicago, have induced the proprietors of warehouses to resolve to provide themselves with abundant faculties to extinguish fires, and thus obviate the necessity for them to insure their property.

☞The Young Veterans' Ball at Mechanics' Institute, on Nov. 9, was attended by a large and respectable assemblage. The amusements of the evening were entered on in the full spirit of the occasion and pursued with alacrity "all the night long."

A tempting supper table invited and received liberal patronage. A well-stocked bar, with the most obliging tenders was by no means neglected. We have the pleasure of acknowledging special attentions.

MUCH NEEDED REFORM.

In these days when every one is talking about, and advocating some question of reform, and either laying, or breaking up the foundation of a reputation for solicitude over the interests of the people, we too may be permitted to mount our barricades and sound our little clarion notes in this direction in our own way, and on a subject not in any of "the bills." We have watched with considerable interest the cases which statedly and of necessity come before the First District Court for disposal, and we have repeatedly wondered how it was possible that such continual losses of valuable time, such useless expenditures of treasures of public money could pass by unnoticed and uncorrected. In the present lamentable condition of our criminal jurisprudence, to procure and conduct the trial of a person who steals a pair of shoes, or a hat, or a coat worth $5, or otherwise commits offences against "the peace and dignity of the State, the State is compelled to spend over *two hundred dollars* to compass his conviction. And this is repeated in each individual case. The reason of this seems to be that there is no distinction between the trials of *petty* crimes, and the more serious offences which properly call into requisition the more ponderous forms and ceremonies of a Court of Justice. In a great many well regulated communities the trial and disposal of trivial cases is safely and profitably entrusted to the judgment of one or two competent officials and thus the array of a jury, in itself an expense, and all the disbursements following in the train, is saved, justice is done, and "the liberty of the citizen" equally watched over and guaranteed.

Such a reform would be are aware involve many important charges, one even in our organic law, if we rightly interpret that instrument. But the benefits derivable from a simplification and expedition in the administration of our criminal procedure are so immense that we are confident the pains and labor to procure them would be abundantly rewarded.

We are fully alive to the embarrassments which could be presented to the adoption of such a reform, and we know the quarters from which they would most readily spring; but the experience of so many places in which inferior courts, are entrusted to a limited extent with power over the "liberty of the citizen" shows that opposition on this ground is a "bug-bear." But we are anticipating. We throw out the suggestion, and hope some of our "potent grave and reverend signors" will patriotically devote a portion of their valuable time to this great work, and serve the best interests of the State by an annual saving of an immense sum of money.

THE CROPS.

From many of the parishes "they say" that the entire crop of staple products will fall very far short of last years, and considerably under the moderate estimate for this year. In many places very little sugar will be made, and indeed from several plantations we hear that there is a fear that there will be no grinding at all. The corn crop will be much below that of last year, while cotton is hardly expected to exceed two thirds of the crops of 1870. A variety of causes have unfortunately been coincident in the production of this unfortunate state of affairs ; and a careful study of them is absolutely necessary to prevent the recurrence of similar results in the future.

The disastrous consequences of short crops are so well known, so deeply and so widely felt in all the departments of trade, commerce and revenue; the home, the schoolhouse, the church, everywhere that it becomes a matter of paramount interest to all, to investigate the causes of failure, and demands that each should contribute his best aid towards effecting such changes as to secure as far as human agency can, the largest and most remunerative crops.

☞The city papers contain the announcement that the renowned and veteran actor Edwin Forrest will be in New Orleans during this week and will perform at the St. Charles Theatre. Mr. Forrest has reached the limited "three score and ten" but the weight of cares and years has not yet been able to drive him from a profession he was evidently born for, and so in him we find another illustration of the power of "the ruling passion."

THE FIRE COMPANIES.

The discussions, the enquiries and the opinions which the action of the City Council, in relation to the Fire Department has evoked, will not fail of wholesome results.

In our last issue we had reason to complain that a city paper had endeavored to import an utterly foreign element in the discussion, and we are glad to observe that the example was not followed by any other journal, and we hope that the *Picayune* itself discovered that in its haste to rush to the rescue of a pet institution, it unnecessarily reflected on the motives and conduct of public men.

It is pleasing, however, to find that the gravity of the subject, and the vastness of its consequences commanded the serious and undistracted attention of all concerned and the discussion of the issues were honestly entered on. As we indicated, the questions of efficiency and economy have been considered. The opinions, the experience and the wishes of competent and largely interested parties have been gathered and submitted.

The influence of men high in power has been invoked, and so far the balance is decidedly in favor of continuing the present system, both on the score of efficiency and economy. Our limited space prevents us from submitting at length the grounds on which these results are established. If it be conceded then that the continuance of the present volunteer system is decided on, the only other point, and one which we believe is still in dispute, is the length of the term for the new contract.

On this point there seems to us to be really no room for reasonable dispute. If the City Council reasonably undesirous of binding their successors to a line they may object to, are only willing to renew their contract for two or three years, the fact that previous contracts were for five or ten years, certainly furnishes no reason why the next be for the same term, and the objection to it should be supported on some better grounds. On the other hand, we do not see that the Firemen's Charitable Association incur the least risk of any change in the present system, for some time to come at least. The present discussions have elicited a decided preference for the present companies, the question of economy is yielded to them, and general knowledge testifies to the promptness and efficiency of the entire corps in cases of fire: We therefore do not see that in the event of the City Council reconsidering their action, why a satisfactory compromise cannot be effected by the Firemen's Association renewing their contract for a short time.

Since the above has been in type we have seen that the City Council have according to the evening *Picayune* prepared an ordinance on the subject, assuming, if the report be correct, certain control over the fire department. As this new scheme diverts the whole channel of argument hitherto pursued and presents the whole matter in an entirely new aspect, we propose to turn our attention to it in this form as soon as we shall acquaint ourselves with the provisions of the new ordinance.

☞Endorsing the recommendation of President Grant, Governor Warmoth has by a "thanksgiving proclamation" also appointed and set apart THURSDAY, Nov. 30, 1871, as a day when all loyal grateful people will "lay aside all ordinary secular pursuits, and repair to our customary places of Divine worship there to offer thanks to the supreme Ruler of the Universe for the blessings and mercies He has vouchsafed to us, and to fervently supplicate for a continuance of the divine favor."

We have no doubt that there will be a general and cheerful acquiescence in so reasonable a suggestion, and without betraying ourselves into a sermonizing vein, we may urge that as individuals, families, a city, State and nation, the past twelve months have been distinguished by one continued series of Divine favor and paternal superintendance and overruling well deservivg our recognition.

☞The appointment of General F. J. Herron to membership on the State Board of Education, will furnish that gentleman with an opportunity of exhibiting those qualities of head and heart which have hitherto secured for him respect and consideration from all; and we are confident that the people of the ward in which the General resides will particularly have reason to congratulate themselves on having him to watch over the educational interests of their children.

REFORM AND REFORMERS.

We hear a great deal about reform not only through the utterances of those who are opposed to the principles and policy of the republican party, but by loud mouthed fault-finders of those aspirants in our own ranks who are desirous to displace the present administration.

Now we have no doubt of the urgent need of reform in nearly every department of State-life whether the crucial test be brought in Louisiana or Massachusetts. No people have ever carried on government without incurring the risk of mistakes, incompetency, and corruption. In New England for instance, the whiskey reformers contend that the "Maine Liquor Law" is openly and flagrantly violated every day at the suggestion of politicians and whiskey sellers. But the whiskey sellers and politicians reply : "Your charges must be brought against the people, for they alone can put a stop to what they do not want."

The reply is equally pertinent in this State. If there be need of reformation each man who sees the evil and understands how to apply the remedy, ought to consider the vital interests of his own party and exhibit that first great proof of sincerity of preventing all necessity of complaint as to their own conduct.

Let us ask just here where is the evidence of any desire for reform on the part of administrations' maligners and party disorganizers ? Is it not true that honest efficient and needy men are discharged from positions simply because they differ in opinion from the Custombouse ring ? Is it not true that roving, pretentious, blatherskites are snatched from the uncertainties of itenerancy to give *compleation* to the white man's party at a useless expense to the United States Treasury ? This and much more may be said of the utter senselessness or the sheer malignity, or better still of the covert purpose of this cry of reform, but we forbear at present to say more as we have many a proof to bring forth when the so-called reformers shall be reformed by the assembled representatives of the people.

COME SEE A PHENOMENON.

Solomon decided after a pretty protracted experience, and with rare opportunities for enquiry and investigation, that there was "nothing new under the sun," but then the sage's range was limited, he had not even prophetic knowledge of the whereabouts of Uncle Sam's domain in general and of Rayville in particular.

Just see what the *Louisiana Intelligencer* of Nov. 8, has to say, and tell us whether an office going a begging is'nt something new. So much the worse for the office, say we :

ATTENTION, RAYVILLE.

We are reliably informed that the Rayville post office will be discontinued very soon, unless some one of her citizens accepts the office of postmaster, and qualifies as such.

It would be a very serious inconvenience not to have a post office at that point and the people of Rayville would feel it most. The postmaster has orders to close the office and take the keys. Our member of Congress has asked the Postmaster General to delay the matter until the people of Rayville have had a little time to take action in the premises.

☞The levee at Camp Parapet gave way on Friday night to the depth of fifty feet, and demands immediate attention to prevent disaster. Prompt measures will doubtless.

☞We devote a large space in our present issue to insert part of the address of Jno. T. Quarles Esq, delegate at large from the State of Georgia, delivered before the members of the Southern States Convention in Columbia S. C.

Our readers will find ample food for thought and for reflection in the comprehensive discussion of the matters within the scope of the speakers argument and it will well repay perusal. Mr. Quarles is quite a young man; and his industry and perseverance in the acquirement of knowledge and the readiness and facility with which he can utilize the results of his labor, impress the observer with the satisfactory conclusion that Mr. Quarles will be a wise and a useful man in his day and generation.

☞Elsewhere our mercantile readers will find the report of an interesting case in the Seventh District Court.

Colored Men Fleeing From Texas

FRUITS OF DEMOCRATIC RULE-A NEW SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

Passing along Louisiana street yesterday morning, our attention was attracted by a mover's wagon standing on a vacant lot, and surrounded by a large family of colored persons. Approaching the man, who was evidently the father of the family, and, by the way, a man of considerable intelligence, we entered into conversation. He informed us that he had just "slipped out" from Texas, and was seeking a location 'whar" he could "have some site for a livin'." The old man gives a striking account of the desperate condition of things in the section of country (Dallas county from which he came. Colored men and union men are murdered with impunity, and in case a colored man attempts to leave the state, every obstacle is thrown in the way to prevent his doing so. Slavery exists just as really as before the war in a large portion of the state. The rebels say that they intend to fill up the state with immigrants from all parts of the south, and then establish a new southern confederacy out of Texas and parts of Mexico and New Mexico. This is their open, every day talk, and from the vast amount of immigration now pouring into Texas, some such silly scheme is no doubt contemplated. Such a thing as a school, especially for colored children, in many parts, in fact in nearly all the state, is a thing unthought of, much less put in practice. The colored voters of this city, will find it to their advantage to converse with these and other colored persons who have recently come from Texas to our city. They can thereby learn something about how things are in that state, and in other states where the "old republicans" have united with the democracy and slipped into power. Just as soon, as the democrats slip in the colored men and union white men begin to want to slip out, like our friend from Texas. What has been done in Texas is just what is being attempted in Arkansas.

—*Arkansas Weekly Republican, Nov 8, 1871,*

Laying of the Corner Stone of the Second Baptist Church, (Colored) Oct. 24th.

A large and intelligent audience assembled at the Baptist Church at half-past ten o'clock Tuesday morning to witness the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the new church. After singing by the Sabbath-school accompanied on the organ by Mr. Geo. H. W. Stewart, the Rev. W. D. Mayfield made some excellent preliminary remarks. He then delivered a very earnest and eloquent discourse from Luke X chapter 42 verse: "But one thing is needful, and Mary hath chosen the better part, which shall not be taken away from her."

After the sermon the Rev. J. T. White made some important remarks in regard to the collection. The people responded very liberally—cash and subscriptions amounting to $1,050.

Benediction was then pronounced, after which the Sabbath-school, Benevolent Society and citizens formed in procession and marched to the unfinished church where the ceremonies of laying the corner stone took place. After singing and prayer, the Rev. J. T. White delivered a short address replete with religious zeal and eloquence. The Rev. W. D. Mayfield then made some interesting remarks upon the history of the Church from its earliest infancy. The different articles and documents were then placed in the corner stone by the Rev. J. T. White, while the immense assemblage looked on with solemn interest.

The following is a list of the articles and documents deposited in the corner stone:

Names of those who have paid $5 00 and upwards; Baptist Church Manual; Minutes of the First Missionary Baptist Convention of the State; Minutes of the Ministerial Convention of Helena; Daily and Weekly CLARION; The SHIELD United States currency; Gold and siver coin of the United States; State and city scrip; Names of officers and teachers of the Sabbath school; Names of officers of the Benevolent Society; Bible and Hymn-Book.

This was one of the grandest and most impressive demonstrations of the kind ever witnessed in our city, and reflect the highest credit upon the Church, and the energetic and efficient pastor who represents it. Everything passed off pleasantly. The procession was neat and orderly, and the order throughout was excellent. The day will be remembered with pleasure for years by the citizens of Helena.

It is intended to push forward the work on the Church with the utmost vigor, so as to have it ready for occupancy before winter commences.—*Helena Weekly Clarion.*

[From the Georgia Republican.]

AN ADDRESS

BY JOHN T. QUARLES, ESQ., Delegate at Large for the State of Georgia.

Delivered before the Southern States Convention, in the Hall of Representatives, Columbia, S. C., Friday evening, October 20, 1871, on the *Social Problem of the South.*

[The Convention having resolved itself into a caucus for the purpose of listening to the address, Mr. Quarles, on being introduced by Governor Ransier, spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:

When revolutions sweep over a country, producing great and fundamental changes in society, it behooves those mostly affected by them to carefully study the principles which gave rise to such revolutions and to fully appreciate their results.

We have been engaged in a revolution, which, for fierce contendings, stubborn obstinacy and stupendous consequences has never been surpassed by any revolution, ancient or modern.

The parties to the contest were the same as have ever contended over the priceless heritege of liberty. On one side were arrayed the friends of human liberty and human progress. On the other were marshalled all the hosts of aristocracy, despotism and caste.

The principles involved were the same as those which produced the English revolution of 1688 : the same for which the patriots of the revolution so earnestly struggled with the mother country ; the same for which Ireland, that deeply wronged but unconquerable people, struggles to-day.

But in view of the glorious results of that struggle, uniting with the friends of political equality, we may justly announce to the world that we have met the enemy and they are ours.

With the principles of political equality firmly engrafted in the fundamental law of the land, and with an assured confidence that those solemn decrees will never be revoked while the hearts of the American people beat in unison with the music of liberty, we may feel that thus far all is safe.

But we are reminded by this convocation of citizens from all parts of our country that there are results of no less magnitude and importance, yet to be accomplished. Revolutions may sweep away old social systems in a day, but it requires great wisdom and profound statesship to inaugurate new ones. It is one thing to attack a gigantic system of wrong and to wipe it out amid the blood and tears of a nation; it is quite another thing to discover what should be substituted in its place. Then again, it may not be very difficult for men to discover what ought to be done, but requires an ingenious man to tell how it may best be accomplished. And herein lies,

THE SOCIAL PROBLEM OF THE SOUTH.

The old system has been swept away by the storm of revolution. Now the grave question is pressed home to the American people, how shall we establish the new? Slavery with its concomitants of restricted labor and political ostracism has passed away. How shall liberty with its attendant blessings of free labor, free speech and equal rights, be established upon a firm basis? This is a grand problem presented by the South for solution. And as the colored man will play an important, if not the most important, part in its solution, it behooves him to understand the exact truth as to its present situation. We must look with unclouded eye upon the issues involved in this question. It will not do for us to be drawn away by flights of imagination and brilliant illustrations. These may be very pleasing to the senses, but the occasion demands a higher consecration of the powers of reason. Let us then bring to the study of this problem careful research and unbiased minds.

And as Blackstone tells us that it is absurd for one to attempt to make a new law without some knowledge of the old, so in the present case it will be equally absurd for us to attempt to introduce a new order of things without some knowledge of the old system. Let us then recur briefly to the state of Southern society as it formerly existed, and enquire into its distinguishing features. What then were the prominent characteristics of the former regime in the South?

Perhaps the most prominent as well as the most odious feature presented to the world by this system was

A COMPLEXIONAL OLIGARCHY.

Oligarchical forms of government have existed in different countries at one time or another, from the earliest dawn of civilization. Some of the Grecian States, perhaps most of them, were at different times ruled by oligarchies. So with continental Europe; so with England. In some cases these oligarchies were founded upon intelligence, sometimes upon wealth and at times upon the peculiar circumstances of the country. But it was reserved for the South to present to the world the monstrous spectacle of an oligarchy founded upon the accident of color. Although the verdict of history, both ancient and modern had pronounced this form of government the most unreliable as well as the most odious, the South clung to it with all the tenacity of a drowning man to a floating spar. Upon this monstrous idea she founded all her institutions, social, political and religious. Nor did she hesitate to defend it in opposition to the received opinions and settled convictions of the civilized world. Everywhere, in the forum, in the halls of legislation, through the press and in the pulpit, did her scholars, statesmen and divines undertake the bold but forlorn task of uprooting the settled opinions of mankind and of converting the world into the belief that slavery and despotism were divine. But it was all in vain, mankind had learned too well from history, and experience the baneful effects of these twin sisters in crime to sanction or countenance in any way their pretensions. Learned minds and eloquent lips might portray the advantages of such a civilization, but men had drunk too deeply of the bitter chalice they would have them taste and would not be cajoled by the wily serpent, for,

"Right well they knew and deemed it one
That freedom's sons should slay or shun,"

And when its advocates discovered that neither persuasion nor menaces could retard the progress of a better and higher civilization they committed their cause to the arbitrament of the sword and after struggling vainly against the convictions and sentiments of the world this social structure passes away.

Another most odious feature in the old system was the existence of

A LANDED ARISTOCRACY.

In considering the elements that entered into the composition of Southern society, as it formerly existed, I apprehend, that we have not laid sufficient stress on the fact that it presented many of the worst features of the landed aristocracy of Europe.

No feudal baron ever gloated over the possession of his fief with more lordly pride than did the Southern land owner over his thousands of acres and towering forests. To dispose of his patrimony in any way, to divide it up so that it might come in reach of his poorer neighbor, or to be compelled by force of circumstances to part with any of it was to lose caste with his more fortunate compeers. Nor were the effects of this system less baneful than was the feudal system upon society in Europe. The landowners of the South did not indeed like the barons of the middle ages, lead their vassals against each other to despoil them of their goods and devastate the country, but laboring under a system that was antagonistic to every principle of our civilization and utterly incapable of using those scientific agencies by which impoverished lands may be enriched, they led their slaves about from place to place impoverishing the country until many of the Southern States presented perfect pictures of desolation. And when this aristocracy began to feel its power waning from the effects of the rapidly developing free labor of the North and its own sluggish habits at the South, it began to clamor for more territory in which to extend its rule. And to satisfy its insatiate greed we acquired Louisiana, and Florida and Texas. Nor were all these sufficient to satisfy its rapacity. But its effects upon the political condition of these States was hardly less striking. Here in South Carolina where that system reached its highest perfection it can scarcely be said that the people had any control whatever over the affairs of the State. Here this landed aristocracy reigned supreme, and here it controlled everything social as well as political. It is sometimes said that this landed aristocracy was the outgrowth of slavery. We may say with more propriety that slavery was the outgrowth of that system. Certain it is that slavery could never have

maintained itself so long but for the existence of this system. But perhaps we can find nowhere a more striking illustration of the system of aristocracy and slavery in the South than among that class of society known as the poor whites. Taught to believe that they were superior to the slave and at the same time compelled by their poverty to realize that they were inferior to the master, they became in time to be treated as outcasts by both master and slave. Placed, as it were, between the upper and nether millstones they were eventually ground to powder. With no hope of bettering their condition they lost their manly aspirations, ceased to think and finally sank into a state which was pitiable to behold. Thus did this system of landed aristocracy go on impoverishing the country, and degrading man until it grappled with the hosts of freedmen and its star culminated upon the banks of the Appomattox.

Well, the old system with all its horrible deformities, after a terrible struggle has passed away, and wise men in the South of each race and of all parties should profit by its lesson. Indeed, now that we have recovered from the shock of this great change men do not wonder so much that it has been destroyed as they do at the fact that it existed so long.

Although the old system has passed away yet it has left its *debris* behind. As might have been expected, this change, has produced feelings of bitterness, sentiments of resentment, a spirit of lawlessness and an intense longing for the old order of things. How shall we remedy these things? How shall we bring peace out of confusion? How *shall* we substitute the new *for the old*? First, we must have

PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY

In the South. Disguise and deny it as often as they may yet the fact is patent to the world that there is not and has not been adequate protection for life and property in the South since the war. And that lawlessness which perhaps was formerly the outgrowth of local disorders and sectional bitterness incident to the excitement of war and political revolution, instead of subsiding as the memories of that struggle recedes in the distance, it has spread itself over the entire South, under the control of a powerful and irresponsible organization whose leaders are more unscrupulous than the Jesuits of the middle ages, and whose followers are more bloodthirsty than the instigators of the Spanish Inquisition. It has perpetrated outrage upon outrage in every part of the country until the catalogue of its crimes has no parallel in the history of any civilized people.

We know full well that the great majority in the South have no sympathy with these lawless acts, and we call upon them to aid in putting an end to these outrages. I need hardly speak of the ruinous effects of this lawlessness and crime upon the material advancement of the South. It is seen and felt everywhere, that life and property are unsafe at the South and the consequence is that immigration and capital, those two agencies so essential to the prosperity of the country, shun the South as if it were cursed with a plague.

It is of no avail for any one to say that natural causes operate against the flow of immigration and capital to the South. Our lands are as fertile, our ores as rich, and our climate as salubrious and inviting as any country in the world. The only reason why we have not had an influx of capital in the South is the want of security for person and property. For capital, like individuals will neither go nor remain where it is not protected.

More than this, the laboring masses are growing restless under the burden of those ghastly outrages that have become so frequent that they are passed over with scarcely a comment. We hear of schemes of emigration and expatriation in order that they may be relieved from the terrors of wanton lawlessness and crime. It would be sad indeed for the South if the schemes could even be partially realized. But I apprehend that this is not the proper method for solving the Southern problem. What we must do, is to insist that the laws for the protection of life and property be rigidly enforced. That the perpetrators of these outrages against society be speedily brought to justice and be made to suffer the penalty of their crimes. To this end let us endeavor to inculcate a moral sentiment in the South in favor of law and order, so strong and powerful that lawlessness and crime will not dare lift their darks forms to overshadow our fair land. Let us unite with the good and honest men of the South who are willing to assist us in maintaining law and order, and who are willing sincerely to accept the new order of things, to forget the animosities and resentments of the past; let us combine with them to suppress outrages and the spirit which produces and sustains them; that every one may be secured in the enjoyment of his rights and that law and justice may secure order and prosperity to the whole South that the glad anthems of peace may be wafted from the placid waters of the Potomac, to the sunny banks of the Rio Grande.

Again, there is no more important question connected with the new order of things in the South than the question of labor, and there is no point that should be insisted upon with more earnestness than that,

THE LABORER SHALL BE JUSTLY REMUNERATED FOR LABOR PERFORMED.

This question of labor is one of the most delecate as well as one of the most pressing questions of the age, and under the most favorable circumstances it presents difficulties that puzzle the brain of the most astute statesmen. How shall lobor and capital be properly adjusted? How shall the laboaer be justly remuerated? These are the great questions that have given rise ty the International Society of continental Europe; the Trades Union of England, and the working men of our own country.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

Seventh District Court.

AN INTERESTING QUESTION—CAN A BANK RECOVER ON A CHECK THE PAYMENT OF WHICH HAS BEEN STOPPED BY THE DRAWER?—Before Judge Collens, on yesterday, was tried the case of the Canal and Banking Company vs. Stewart & Richardson, in which were presented questions of considerable importance to the mercantile community, the facts being as follows:

Some time in 1870, Stewart & Richardson exchanged checks (in amount, $3500) with another commercial firm in this city, (for the accommodation of the latter) who, immediately upon the exchange, deposited the check of Stewart & Richardson in the Crescent City Bank, and drew against the same to the full amount. Meanwhile, Stewart & Richardson, for reasons best known to themselves, notified the Canal and Banking Company, upon whom they had drawn, to not pay the check for $3500, which the bank promised to observe. On the next morning after the transaction the Crescent City Bank, in making exchanges with the Canal and Banking Company, included the check for $3500, which the latter, through an inadvertance, received and duly stamped "paid," but upon subsequently discovering that they had taken the check forbidden to be paid, they returned the same to the Crescent City Bank, with the explanation, and requested them to take it back, which request was not complied with; and as Stewart & Richardson refused to allow it as a claim against them, inasmuch as they had forbidden payment thereof, the suit in question was brought. Another curious phase in the matter arises from the fact that S. & R. had not in the Canal and Banking Company funds sufficient to meet the $3500, and in addition to the previous point at issue, comes up this one—whether the bank can collect overdrafts made by its depositors.

The case was submitted to the court, and as there are involved certain principles of the utmost importance to the entire banking and mercantile community, the decision will be looked for with interest.

—*N. O. Times.*

STRAIGHT UNIVERSITY.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

We are pleased to announce that the Sabbath services in the Chapel at Straight University will be resumed to-day. In the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Let these services be well sustained. Rev. S. S. Ashley will preach next Sabbath. Mr. A. is Principal of the Normal Department of the University.

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—*New England Homestead.*

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—*The Nation.*

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SIMON'S WIFE'S MOTHER.

A countryman was in New York on an August Sunday, and crossed the Brooklyn ferry in the morning, for the purpose of hearing Beecher. But lo, the Plymouth pulpit was occupied by a stranger, who delivered a tedious, common-place sermon from the text, "And behold Simon's wife's mother lay sick of a fever." Mr. Beecher was away taking his vacation.

In the afternoon the man sought to console himself for his morning's disappointment by listening to E. H. Chapin. He was shown to a front seat by the sexton of E. H. Chapin's church, and in due time was horrified to see the minister of the morning appear in the pulpit. The poor victim heard for the second time the sermon from the text, "And, behold Simon's wife's mother lay sick of a fever," and went out of the sacred place very much discouraged. Mr. Chapin was taking his summer vacation.

In the evening the man, thinking to redeem in a measure the defeat of the day, accepted a choice sitting in the Reformed Dutch church, for the sake of hearing the genial, eloquent and scholarly Bethune. But his heart quite broke when the evil spirit that had possessed him all day got up and gave out a hym. And when the text was announced, "And behold Simon's wife's mother lay sick of a fever," the party who knew all about the subject, rushed wildly from the overdose, and ran to his hotel. Dr. Bethune was taking his summer vacation.

The next morning the man took the first train for home, and stepping into the car there was his ministerial friend of the day before, with his sermon under his arm. The New York bells were ringing a fire alarm, and says the minister to his lay brother, "Friend, do you know what those bells are tolling for?" Says the countryman, looking hard at the sermon, "I don't know, but I shouldn't wonder if Simon's wife's mother was dead. I heard three times yesterday that she was down with a fever."

Concerning a Dictionary.

This sketch of Mark Twain's is not new, but we desire to print it in the *Reporter* as a standing piece of consolation to any of our readers who may happen to be without "Webster." It is from the mouth of one Coon, "a nice, bald-headed man at the hotel in Angel's Camp,' in the Big Tree region of Calaveras County, California. It was to a request for the loan of a book to enliven a rainy day, that Coon replied:

"Well, I've got a mighty responsible old Webster's Unabridged, what there is of it, but they started her sloshing around before I got a chance to read it myself; and she went to Murphy's and from there she went to Jackson Gulch, and now she's gone to San Andreas, and I don't expect I'll ever see that book again. But what makes me mad is that for all they're so handy about keeping sashaying around from shanty and from camp to camp, none of 'em got a good word for her. Now, Coddington had her a week, and she was too many for him; he couldn't spell the words; he tackled them, regular busters toward the middle, you know, and throwed him. Next Dyer, he tried her a time, but he pronounced 'em all kind o' ways. Dye can hunt quail and play seven-up as well as any man, understand, but he can't pronounce worth a cent; he used to worry along well enough through till he'd flush one of them rattlers with a clatter syllables as long as a string of sluice boxes, and then he'd lose his grip and throw up his hand. And so finally Dick Stocker harnessed her up there at his cabin, and sweat over her and wrestled with her for as much as three weeks, night and day, till he got as far as R, and then passed her over to Lige Pickerfell, and said she was the all-firedest driest reading that ever he struck.

[*American Newspaper Reporter.*

A RICH CITY.—The *Journal of Commerce*, of Kansas City, says, this is one of the wealthiest cities of the West, having, with a population of 35,000, a property valuation of $30,000,000, or nearly a round thousand to each man, woman and child.

☞ One Marcus Ainsworth of Calais, Vt., last month dug 80 bushels of potatoes in one day, the said Marcus having but one arm. It isn't every man with two arms who can do a better day's work than this. Now, suppose, instead of working to the best of his ability, Marcus Ainsworth had bought a hand organ, and, planting himself on some pavement, had proceeded to grind "Captain Jinks" for a living to the indescribable annoyance of his fellow creatures. Comment is unnecessary.

FUN AND FANCY.

—It is somewhat curious fact that a compositor takes most e's when hardest at work.

—A young lady requested to be released from her marriage engagement on the ground that when she contracted it she believed her lover a "duck," but has since found him to be a goose.

—If small girls are waifs are large ones waifers? "Certainly," says sweet sixteen, "at least the boys have the habit of appling them to their lips in sealing their vows."

—A poor Irishman offered an old saucepan for sale. His children gathered round him, and inquired why he parted with it.

"Och, me honeys," answered he, "I wouldn't be afther parting wid it, but for a little money to buy something to put in it.

—What kind of a drum is that which is always best when it cannot be beaten?—A conundrum.

—A Frenchman said of Shakespeare, "Ven you find any zing you no understan', it is always somezing fine."

—Hail a street-car in bad weather, and it will stop to aid you; but hail a friend in your adversity, and see what notice he will take of you.

—A writer on school discipline says, "Without a liberal use of the rod it is impossible to make a boy smart."

—Give me a pound of oysters," said a man to an oyster vendor who was going by. "I sell by measure, not by weight," said the oysterman. "Then give me a yard of them," said the man. The oysterman shook his head dubiously and passed on.

—Some ingenious Yank has invented a process by which maple-sugar can be made out of common New Orleans molasses, flavoring it by steaming maple-wood. The next thing we are looking for is a process whereby they will make honey from cod-liver oil, flavoring it with bees-wax.

—A jolly Jack tar, having strayed into a show at a fair to have a look at the wild beasts, was much struck with the sight of a lion and a tiger in the same den. "Why, Jack," said he to a messmate, who was chewing a quid in silence, "I shouldn't wonder if next year they were to carry about a sailor and a marine living peaceably together!" "Ay," said his married companion, "or a man and his wife!"

—Scene in St. Louis. "What under the sun is the matter with you, old fellow?" Individual in a hurry: "Must get that train." Other man: "Well, there is plenty of time—the train does not start for ten minutes; and, besides, there are several other people here who want that train." Excited individual: "I must get that train, and that's fixed I'll get that train if it costs me my life." Other man: "What is the necessity of your reaching Chicago by this train anyway?" Man in a hurry: "I must get to Chicago to-morrow on this train, or those people up there will have built up the whole darned town again, and I won't see them ruins."

—Of the seven colored churches in New York city, owning property to the value of $590,000; the Methodists hold more than three fifths or $370,000; the Prebyterias, $80,000; the Episcopalians, $75,000 while the Baptists have only $65,000. Surely the Baptists cannot be very enterprising over there.

—The nose acts like a custom-house officer to the system. It is highly sensitive to the odor of the most poisonous substances. It readily detects hemlock henbane, monk's hood and the plants containing prussic acid; it recognized the foetid smells of drains, and warns us not to smell the polluted air. The nose is so sensitive that it distingnishes air containing the 200,000th part of a grain of the otto of rose, or the 15,000,000th part of a grain of musk. It tells us in the morning that our bed rooms are impure, and catches the fragrance of the morning air, and conveys to us the invitation of the flowers to go forth into the fields and inhale their sweet breath. To be led by the nose has hitherto been used as a phrase of reproach; but to have a good nose, and to follow its guidance, is one of the safest and shortest ways to the enjoyment of health.

—The French papers publish a curious statement, said to have been prepared from authentic statistics, showing that during a year's occupation of Champagne the German army of occupation consumed no less than 1,550,000 bottles of the famous vintage of that country. Of that quality Rheims supplied 1,884,000 bottles; Epernay, 433,000; Ai, 272,000.

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CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

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WALTHAM WATCH

BEATS

4 times second,
240 times a minute,
14,400 times an hour,
345,600 times a day,
2,073,600 times a week,
10,368,000 times a month,
124,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH THAN ANY KIND OF IN MACHERY.

It must not only run all day, but all night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stand up, When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

will fulfil all these requirements. I wound once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

CONTAINS

3 Springs, 9 wheels, 51 Screws, and 98 other parts making altogether 136 separate pieces.

ALL GENUINE WALTHAM.

Watches have seven Jewels.

THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWELS. THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery. The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch cost over a *Hundred Thousand Dollars*, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for $18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finished as perfectly for TEN TIMES AS MUCH.

A Genuine waltham Watch

Is interchangeable, like a Springfield rifle that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, &c., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, without any reference to their former combination. This is a

GREAT ADVANTAGE;

For, if *any part* of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a *Trifling Expense.*

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Is made with special reference to

DURABILITY

Other Watches will run for a year or two, an require constant repairs; but

A Waltham Watch

WILL RUN FAITHFULLY

FOR MANY YEARS.

We sell these Watches,
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CASES..... $18

IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, $70

We have prepared an

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,

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Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.

(Sign name and address in full)

WITHOUT EXPENSE,

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Refund the Money.

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